Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

hypothesis that the strata were ore-bearing at the time of their formation, and that the metals were derived from sea water.

This paper is well worthy of study by American geologists. Whether the explanations are applicable to any of the similar ore deposits of this country or not, the discussions are full of suggestion, and are instructive examples of conservative reasoning.

ARTHUR WINSLOW.

ST. LOUIS, March 13, 1895.

Fragments of Earth Lore. By JAMES GEIKIE, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., *etc.* 428 pp, 6 plates. John Bartholomew & Co., Edinburgh.

This volume contains a series of essays and addresses, most of which have been published elsewhere. Many of them have appeared in the Scottish Geological Magazine, while some have appeared in other publications which are less accessible to American readers. The scope of the volume is indicated by the following titles which serve as the headings of as many chapters: Geology and Geography; The Physical Features of Scotland; Mountains, their Origin, Growth, and Decay; The Cheviot Hills; The Long Island, or outer Hebrides; The Ice Age in Europe and North America; The Intercrossing of Erratics in Glacial Deposits; Recent Researches in the Glacial Geology of the Continent; Glacial Period and the Earth-movement Hypothesis; The Glacial Succession in Europe; The Geographical Evolution of Europe; The Evolution of Climate; The Scientific Results of Dr. Nansen's Expedition; The Geographical Development of Coast Lines.

As will be seen by the titles, the several chapters have no intimate relation to each other, though most of them deal with geographic phases of geology. Each chapter is complete in itself. While some of the essays deal with phenomena which are local, all of them deal with principles which are more or less general in their nature, and many of them deal with phenomena which are of universal interest. The subjects are treated in a way which is popular without being unscientific. A service is rendered to students and teachers of geology in collecting and presenting the essays in a single volume, which should find a place in every geological and geographical library. The untechnical language of the essays will make the book available for the use of many who are not specialists in the sciences to which the essays especially relate. The maps are very valuable, but the volume is otherwise but slightly illustrated.

R. D. S.

POST-GLACIAL SUBMERGENCE IN THE REGION OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Raised Beaches of Lake Michigan. FRANK LEVERETT. (1889) Wisconsin Academy of Science, Vol. VII., 83–87.

Abandoned Shore-lines of Green Bay. By F. B. TAYLOR. American Geologist, Vol. XIII., May, 1894.

Abandoned Shore-lines of the South Coast of Lake Superior. By F. B. TAYLOR. American Geologist, Vol. XIII., June, 1894.

Coastal Topography of the North Side of Lake Superior. By A. C. LAWSON. (1893) Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota for 1891, pp. 181–289.

Ancient Strait at Nipissing. By F. B. TAYLOR. Bulletin Geological Society of America, Vol. V., 1893.

Limit of Post-Glacial Submergence in the Highlands East of Georgian Bay. By F. B. TAYLOR. American Geologist, Vol. XIV., November, 1894.

The Duration of Niagara Falls. By J. W. SPENCER. American Journal of Science, 3d Ser., Vol. 48, p. 455, December, 1894.

The investigations by various observers within the last five or six years have added greatly to our knowledge of the Pleistocene history of the Great Lake region. Following is a brief summary of the results of these observations.[1] Mr. Leverett's paper deals with the raised beaches and sea cliffs around the head of Lake Michigan. Three distinct beaches are recognized which are continuous and traceable for a long distance. These are designated the Upper, Middle and Lower raised beaches. Between Waukegan and Winnetka, Illinois, the lake is farther west than when the beaches were formed and is gradually encroaching upon the till-covered country beyond. At Winnetka the base of a sea cliff twenty feet high lies sixty feet above the level of Lake Michigan (641). Southward the cliff becomes continuous with the

[1] For convenience the elevations referring to sea level are placed in parenthesis.